WITH A REFERENCE TO ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE Weesen, Aug., 1891.

At Lucerne Catholics and Protestants worship in the same temple-the Maria-Hilf Church. The Presbyterians hold their services early Sunday morning and later the Romanists hold theirs. In this little village of Weesen most of the inhabitants are Catholics, but their churches are freely placed at the disposal of their Protestant brethren; and when Protestants marry, a Protestant ciergyman performs the ceremony in one of the Catholic churches with none to molest or make him afraid. So it is at Glarus and at other points in Switzerland and in the Tyrol-notably at Innspruck. Now when I left New-York, last May, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman had just left the Baptist for the Episcopalian communion, and the circumstance was occasioning much lively comment and some drastic criticism. But suppose the Archbishop had given and Dr. Bridgman had accepted an invitation to preach in the Fifth Avenue Cathedral? Methinks in that event the religious community of the metropolis would have received so violent a shock that the Statue of Liberty would have toppled over and the Brooklyn Bridge would have been rent in twain. There is an agreeable story of a girl who came to her father asking his consent to wed one of the late Mr. Barnum's contortionists. That parent of bers was rather an illiterate person and so we unable to conjecture who or what a contortionist might be, but concluded that he must be a dissenter. However, being liberal. minded-which is far better than being sophisticated-the old man said to his daughter, after a few fond preliminary remarks, "The O'Flarratys have always been Catholics; but it is an age of religious toleration and if the man of your choice is a contortionist, you may not only marry him but go with him to his church if he suns me in other respects." We Americans are accustomed to flatter ourselves, I think, that there is more religious toleration on our side of the water than on this. And all things considered doubtless there is; but the Presbyterian who finds himself worshipping in a Catholic church at Luceme may be pardoned if he holds that Switzerland can teach us something in religious toleration.

Of course everybody who goes to Lucerne goes up the Rigi. The Rigi is the favorite peak of the adventurous Alpine climber who is too lazy or too stout to depend solely upon his individual legs in doing his Swiss climbing. He prefers to climb seated on a soft cushion of a car of the funicular railroad which runs from the base of the Rigi to its summit, and while being thus propelled he softly sings to himself: "Why not be carried to the skies

On flowery beds of ease?"

I am not to be understood as asserting that all who go up the Rigi are pulled up. By no means. A plucky man from our great Northwest, who must have weighed, say 225 pounds, faithfully footed it up and down that mountain the other day. His sole companion on the trip was an imposing alpenstock topped with as pretty a chamois horn as you ever saw. Having accomplished the feat, he declared as he sat complacently on the piazza of the Schweitzerhof at Lucerne that he had reduced his weight eleven and a half pounds.

"Did you write in the visitors' book of your hotel on top of the Rigi?" inquired one of his friends who heard him tell of the reduction. "No," answered the self-reliant climber, "why

Well, it occurred to me," explained the other, "that you ought to have transcribed in the visitors' book the words of the psalmist-I think it was

do you ask ?"

the psalmist-'My paths drop fatness." I did the Rigi myself by steam but partially atoned for such pusillanimous conduct by climbin the Speer, an Alpine peak higher than the Rigi, without any extraneous assistance. Included in our party of seven which made the ascent was a guide, a Farmington girl, a Wellesley College girl and two small boys, one of them a son of Murat Halstead. These boys made it exceedingly lively for the rest of us, for there was no such woras fatigue in their vocabulary and they kept bounding ahead up the steep and rough incline like a span of lusty ibexes and endeavoring to incite the rest of us to catch them if we could. Some of us, myself for example, did not feel like making an attempt to catch them. We yearned rather to turn back, or at least to sit down and rest often and a long while at a time. But the boys were in such capital condition and were so eager to get on that gather than lose caste in their eyes all the rest of us braced up and forged forward. Besides, there was the stimulating influence of the guide. He was tolerant of the weak human nature committed to his care, but still he was firm. He had stipulated for a consideration to conduct the party to the top of the Speer, and as a conscientious man, careful of his professional reputation, he kept us to our work. We really did not need a guide much more than a duck needs a swimming-master. But then the guide needed us, for, as I understood it, he was the sole support of a large family. So we climbed and climbed and climbed, that hot July day, from 4:30 p. m. until 9:30 p. m. Then we rested for the night in a scant apology for a tavern where the wicked flea held a haleyon and vociferous carnival and murdered sleep as successfully as Macbeth As I was falling into a doze there came to me through the thin partition which divided my room from the next the clear, low voice of the

Farmington girl: Beware the awful avalenche,-Beware the fir tree's withered branch, A tear stood in McGinty's eye, But still be answered with a sigh, Excelsior.

At 3:30 the next morning we resumed our climb, and an hour later stood on the railed exclosure of the top of the Speer. The moon was at the zenith in a cloudless sky attended by her everfaithful star. There was a shining ring about her like the halo with which the painters encircle the head of the Virgin and of the saints. She looked exceedingly noble and lovely. Far in the foreground Pilatus, a rugged pile, and the Rigi, looking smooth and regular as a sugar loaf, sto out clear in the wonderful searching light, a light to which both the sun and the moon contributed -gold suffused with silver. How bright grew the west while the sunrise was as yet but a prophecy. It was Arthur Hugh Clough who sang:

And not by eastern windows only When daylight comes, comes in the light; In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly, But westward look-the land is bright!

At the north were snow peaks set against a sky where palest green and blue, in bold defiance of the high priests of taste who hold that those colors never go well together, beautifully harmonized How exquisite the effect of the advancing sunbeams upon the gray battlements of the towering mountains-like a smile slowly spreading over the features of the Sphynx; and how close an approach to the appearance of a high sea at twilight were the billowy ranges at the south partly obscured by the clouds which had settled upon them. When the huge dazzling ball o ffire had fairly risen above the horizon, and summits and lower ranges and intervales and vales were suffused with the glorybut I must desist or else subject myself to the sus picion of venturing to add to the supply-which is already equal to the demand-of descriptions of "a sunrise in the Alps." I will merely add that on my way down from Speer I was asked if I wouldn't like to join a party which proposed to make the ascent of the Glarnisch a few days later. As an inducement I was assured that the Glarnisch was a good many feet taller than the Speer



and that on its uplands I could get what edelweiss I wished for the picking. My reply to this invitation ran substantially as follows: Alexander the Great at the outset of his illustrious career was asked by a friend of his who was a bit of a philosopher what he proposed to do when he had conquered all creation. "Why, then," answered Alexander, "I am going to sit down and rest." Why don't you sit down and rest now?" inquired the philosopher, with an audible smile.

Just a word about the edelweiss-a sad word it must be. If there is any flower with which uated gas -liluminating gas -which found its way into more than another we associate austere purity, it the building through the sewer papes. It is known is she. The edelweiss is the nun of her race by natural selection. Clad ever in vestal white, dwelling ever far from the madding crowd, the recluse of recluses, pale, spotless, unworldly, breathing only "the ampler ether and diviner air" of ground floor. the heights nearest heaven, she is as little sug- cently had the naphtha was exposed to such a temgestive of guile as one of Raphael's cherubs, or say an unborn Mugwump. And yet and yet-O shame, where is thy blush-I read recently in a would explode. trustworthy Swiss journal that a substantial rumor was affoat in horticultural circles that even the edelweiss will bear watching; that some of the building, this may be charged to the heat caused by the mains of the New-York Steam Company, which edelweiss which is purchased and sent home in letters by sentimental tourists is made not bornmade of old white army coats which have outlived their militant usefulness. I leave the rumor as I read it, not having the heart to make any comment. To find its analogue for painfulness one must go back to the day when Ah Sin, the childlike and bland, put down the right bower childlike and bland, put down the righ which had been dealt to Truthful James.

This little village of Weesen, at which I have

This little village of Weesen, at which I have been spending most of my summer vacation, is the immediate jewel of the Walensee, one of the most winning of Switzeriand's notable lakes. Not too big to figure as a jewel, being nine miles long and a mile and something wide, the Walensee with its clear deep waters, its gracefully curving shore lines and its book encircling mountains, is to be regarded as a good second to Lake Lucerne. The Wabensee prides itself on the great inducements which it offers to fishing excursions. And justly. True, the fisherman fishing in the Walensee rarely catches any fish. But if he brings nome nothing on his string he does much better. Just as it is not the whole of fishing on the Walensee to fish. The shifting, shimmering shadows, the changing hues of the lake, the castellated summits of the seven sister peaks, the blending shades of living green on the mountain sides, the glistening snowcrowns of the remote ronges, the musical tinkle of the goat bells, the fiap of the swans' wings, the alluring laugh of the Murtschenstock's tumbling cascades—these things go to the making of a catch which, in the opinion of the fisherman whose head is truly level, more than compensates for the fine string of fish which he doesn't catch. Weesen is just the place for a person whose purpose it is to "loaf and invite his soul," It gives him rest and tranquillity. It does not spur him to do anything. It is free from the temptations which render the typical Europan place at which the sight-seer halts fascinating but fatiguing. Weesen has neither picture gallery, library, zoological gardea, hall of sculpture, palace, nor romantic ruins. It has not even an anatomical collection. At Weesen, as the dude in the play described life as led in his club, one "just stays." Tennyson in singing the praises of his serene and imperial Eleanor. I never farried at a less sudden place. Weesen is altogether too unambitious ever to have set up a motto for herself, but you cannot abide there half an hour without realizing th Very little trade is carried on at Weesen, and such as there is is free from bustle. The Weesen shop-keeper does not wait for customers; on the contrary, customers wait for the Weesen shop-keeper. You go to the candy store or the store where notions are sold, for example, only to find that its doors are locked against you. Then you ring the store's bell and the proprietor, who lives over the shop, presently answers it, lets you in and wants to know with a bow and a smile what he can do for you. Having made your purchase and left the store, the proprietor locks the door behind you and returns to the bosom of his family up stairs. That's Weesen on the Walensee. W. H. Mef.

them at 50 and 60 cents. The rain this week was bad for the fruit, and much of it is speckled and damaged. The choicest variety to be found are the Crawfords, which fetch from 75 cents to \$1.50 a basket wholesale, and from \$1 to \$2 at retail. There is a good demand for all the yellow fruit. Rareripes are worth from 50 cents to \$1 a basket at retail. The best fruit is coming in from New-Jersey.

All other fruit sympathizes with the peach trade and the slight revival shown in the latter has its reflection in the prices of apples, pears, prunes and grapes. All of these are somewhat dearer than last All varieties of red apples sell well at the fruit stores and groceries, but more especially the Graven-steins, which bring the top price, \$2 50 to \$3.50 a barrel. Bartlett pears are worth \$2 and \$3 a barrel, and 40 and 50 cents a half-bushel basket. Green gage plums cost from 25 to 50 cents for a tenpound basket, and the German prune plums from 50 to 5 cents. Concord grapes are worth from 5 to 8 cents a pound and Delawares and Niagaras from 8 to 12

Poultry and game dealers are rejoicing that the business due both to the cooler weather that ushers in the sale of partridges, woodcock, grouse and ventson All of these tempting birds can now be found in market. Partridges cost \$2 50, woodcock \$2, and chicken grouse \$1 75 a puir. In Pulton Murket 30 cents a pound is asked for venison loins and 25 cents for legs. English suipe can be had for \$4 a dozen, golden plover for \$3.50 a dozen, pigeons \$2.50 a quabs \$4 a dozen, and reedbirds \$1 50 n dozen Frozen doebirds from storage warehouses cost 86 a sweetbreads, which are as much a part of the stock in trade of a city dealer in game and poultry as of a butcher, sell for \$2 50 to \$3 a dozen. Vermont mutton turkeys are selling for 22 cents

Fowls cost 18 cents, and ducklings 25 cents a pound. State spring chickens, plump and tender, sell for 25 cents a pound, while Philadelphia roacting tickens cost 30 cents a pound.

All the city dealers in oysters report a tremendous

demand for their supplies. In fact, the oystermen have not been able to furnish them as fast as needed. It is a satisfaction to know that under these circui stances the dealers have not seen fit to put up the price, but sell their stock at the former figures. Blackford, in Pulton Market, reports that Compo millponds sell for \$1 in the shell, \$1 50 and \$2 opened, a hundred, according to size; bluepoints cost 60 cents a hundred in the shell, and 75 cents opened; saddle-\$2.50 in the shell, and #3 opened. and clams are usually associated in the public mind. When the price of one is up, the price of the other is Large hard clams in the shell can be had now or 75 cents a hundred; when opened they cost 80 ents. Little Neck clams sell for 50 cents a hundred in the shells, and 60 cents opened.

The stormy weather of the early part of the week nt off the supplies of fish, for the fishermen could ot go to sea. Consequently there was a rise all round for all kinds of ush. Market cod yesterday est 8 cents a pound; cod steaks sold for 121-2 cents. White halibut was worth is cents a pound; haddock, 7 cents; large striped bass sold for 35 cents a pound. and medium sizes 20 cents; dressed eets

cents; live lobsters, 14 cents; 18 cents; live lobsters, 14 cents; fresh-caught salmon, 40 cents; flounders, 12.12 cents; fresh mackerel 25 cents, spaniah mackerel from Long Island waters, 30 cents; pompano, 25 cents; butterfish, 10 cents; weakfish, 12.1-2 cents; sheepstead, 35 cents; porgles, 10 cents; witte perch, 12.1.2 cents; melts, 25 cents; red simpper, 18 cents; sea bass, 12.1-2 cents; binefish, 9 cents; southern black bass, 18 cents; fresh caught salmon trout, 18 cents, and green turtle, 18 cents. Frogras legs are worth 50 cents a pound. Soft crabs from Crisfield, Maryland, where nearly all the soft crabs consumed in this country come from are worth 61.75 a dozen. Sait and smoked mackerel can be had for 25 cents a pound, smoked salmon for 28 cents, and bloaders for 6 cents cans.

cents, and bleaters for 5 cents each.

Some striking changes are in progress among the business men in Fulton Market. Among them make noted the retirement of the old firm of A. & P. Dorlon, who have kept an oyster establishment in the market for nearly half a century. Eugene G. Binck ford, who has fixewise been a fish merchant in Fulton Market for aimost an equal period, will occupy the larger space in the building vacated by the Dorlons whom he has bought out, in addition to the space not used by him. used by him.
Field mushrooms, gathered from old pasture lands on long Island and New-Jersey, are selling in Fulton Market for 25 and 35 cents a bound. POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

PARK PLACE LESSONS. THE ENGLISH LAW FOR THE CARE OF BUILD-INGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. sir: From a careful examination of the premises in Park Place where the disaster occurred recently I am of the opinion that the prime cause of the falling of the building was an explosion, and that the explosion was caused by the ignition either of a comparatively small quantity of naphtha or the ignition of a highly attenthat there existed, on the ground floor of the building, a quantity of naphtha, which was employed in the lith ographic establishments which occupied the upper floors and possibly by the chemical firm which occupied the

In the extremely warm weather which we have reperature as would cause it rapidly to evolve a gas, which gas when brought into contact with any flame

has its principal generating station in Greenwich-st. The heat from the steam mains was sufficient to expand any gas which might be free in the earth or present sewers, and to create such a pressure that the gas would force its way through any trap new used in the plumbing systems in use in this city. It is pos sible that a closet on the lower floor or in the res taurant became filled with this gas and that some one entering the closet with a lighted clear or digarette or by striking a match, brought about the explosion.

The effect of the explosion was undoubtedly to dis place one or more of the iron columns supporting the girder on which the beams rested. This occurring on the lower floor caused all the floors of the building to incline toward that portion of the building where the columns were displaced, which point was probably toward the front of the building. As the floors inclined toward this point from the back and front of the building, each floor formed a wedge with its apex downward, and probably all the heavy material on these floors which was not fastened and belted to them slid toward the point of the wedge made by the floors, and coming to rest with a sudden jolt, and thereby acting on the short leg of the wedge, drove the front of the building into the street and so brought down the whole structure.

Without doubt the building was overloaded, but I

do not believe that it fell by reason of this overweight, except as a consequence of the explosion. Any one who is at all familiar with printing and printingpresses knows that it is quite necessary that a presshall be given a firm foundation, no matter what the strength and stiffness of the frame, for the reason that unless such a foundation be provided the press will not register. It is not reasonable to believe that the building swerved and vibrated, as has been represented, for had it done so it would not have been possible to have conducted a printing or lithograph business within it. The fact that there have been found within the ruins barrels of naphtha, etc., not in any wise alter my opinion, because the mere explosion of one barrel would not necessarily cause that of the others contiguous thereto. There is no way of accounting for the fire which occurred within the building except by the theory of an explosion, as the building did not contain boilers and furnaces, but derived the power used therein from an external source. Personally I am inclined to believe that the explosion was due to the gas which leaked in from the wwers, and the resulting explosion is one that I have long expected. Such explosions have occurred in manholes of the subway in different parts of the city and will undoubtedly occur again, particu larly in all that part of the city which is traversed by the pipes of the New-York Steam Company.

As to the responsibility for this disaster, it rests to my opinion with that Bureau of the Fire Department which has control of the subject of the prevention of shop, presently aliswers it, its your and samile what he can do for you. Having made your purchase and left the store, the proprietor locks the door behind you and returns to the bosom of his family up stairs. That's Weesen on the Walensee. W. H. McE.

\*\*PRICES IN THE MARKETS.\*\*

\*

scribed inspector.

"(3) A notice of the name and address of the certi-

period of employment and time for meals in the factory or workshop are regulated.

"(5) Every notice and document required by this act to be affixed in the factory or workshop."

The act provides for severa penalties for any failure on the part of the occupier of the premises to comply with the terms of the act. If such regulations were in force in this country we would have no difficulty now in fixing the blame, as the inspector whose name appeared on the certificate would be held liable. The adoption of such regulations would undoubtedly prevent the recurrence of any similar disaster, and in no sense could be said to impose any undue hardship upon the employer.

GEORGE H. BENJAMIN.

New-York, September 1, 1891.

A LESSON FROM THE PARK PLACE CALAMITY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: When we consider the greatness of the sustained by the community, various societies, friends and relatives, as well as by the sixty-three individuals themselves who perished in the falling of the Taylor Building, the question Who are responsible? become one of great importance. Whatever may be the truth about an overraling Providence, this building did not crush these people to death because God directly threw the fall months and the expiration of the law against it down by an earthquake, cyclone, or other means beyond man's control. Some persons are responsible for its fall and for all the convequences flowing from it. The question is, Who are they? Primarily the owners of the building. They knew, or ought to have known, the strength of the building. It is the business of the owner of a building to know whether its walls are "rotten" or not. The subterfuge "I have bought five yoke of oxen and I go to prove them" may pass among men in spiritual affairs, but it is too flimsy for business purposes. The owners of the building were well aware of the purposes for which it was being used; for a money consideration they leased their building for these purposes, which rendered the building dangerous to the life of every person who entered its doors. Is the man who owns a building and rents it for a gambling den, or a house of prostltution, absolved from all complicity in these busi even if he lives in a palatist residence and is an honored member of an aristocratic church? By no means. He is an associate in any disgrace or erime there may be in them. If owners of building were held strictly accountable for the uses to which their buildings by their permission are put, no small proportion of the guilt and disgrace attached to the wickedness of this great city, which now hes chiefly on the lower classes of society, would be seen resting upon the shoulders of some geople who pass in the best circles for ladies and gentlemen, and possibly fo Christians. The authority to determine for what purposes a building shall be used rests with the This fact makes him responsible for permitting its improper use. wners of a fragile building permit it to be filled with

heavy presses, the running of which make it a death trap for the poor laboring people, who are compelled to take work where they can find it, or starve, they are plainly responsible for all the damage that arise n their action. They may not be malicious, but they are criminal, and as the element of malice is eliminated, the penalty should not be life for life, bu it should be an adequate money recompense. True, the occupants of the building are not guiltiess. They should have informed themselves as to the fitness of the building for their heavy, straining presses. They should have obtained this knowledge from the owners, who were justly presumed to have it. Their daily observation of the effects of the running of their presses upon the building should have led them to make a careful examination of its stability. This the City Inspector was supposed to do but the difficulty of making the minute examination necessary is

## Itching Agonies

Of the skin and scalp, from infancy to stantly relieved by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the only positive cure for agonizing, itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofuln, except possibly ichthyosis. This is more than can be truthfully said of any other remedy.

great and the temptation to slight the work is great from financial and political reasons. And so long as the qualitie depends chiefly upon city inspectors in such matters, so long will they be deceived and destroyed. If in this case the inspectors were incompetent, or dishonest, they are worthy of the soverest condemnation and punishment, and the city government which appointed them should by no means escape. But the culpability in this direction is hard to discover and harder still fittingly to punish. If, however, the principle, which is a just one, he established, that the owner of g building is morally and manically responsible for all cet's arising from the improper use of his building, you have something within your teach. For every the lost in such cases let the owners of the buildings be compelled to pay from \$2,000 to \$5,000, and the numberless horrible calamities similar to that of Park Place which now hang over as would speedly pass beyond the bounds of probability.

C. H.

of probability. Bethlehem Chapel, Aug. 31, 1891.

THE WIVES OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA. the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I see it stated that "the young Emperor of China has just selected the second of the seven wives Celestial law allows him. The fact that she has the smallest foot in Pekin, where the cruel custom of dwarfing the feet is supposed to have reached perfecion, is mentioned as one of the qualifications of the place she is to fill,"

The customs, which are largely the laws, of China permit the Emperor three wives of first rank, six of second rank and seventy-two concubines. The three of first rank are respectively known as the Central, Eastern and Western Empresses, and take preedence in that order. The selection of wives for the Emperor and the murriage ceremonies took place over three years ago, the three empresses elect being installed in their respective palaces on the same day, with appropriate ceremontes, which constituted the marriage The Central Empress, although ranking highest, or as first wife, is said neither to be so able nor so beautiful as the others, but owes her place to the fact of being sleee to the Emp - Dowager, the great aunt by marriage of the Poperor, who was regent during his ninority and on whom devolved the duty of choosing als wives for the Emperor, he having nothing to de with the selection of these sharers of his imperial estate. The selection is made from the daughters of families rank belonging to the different "Banners" into which the Manchu tribes are divided. The reigning dynasty of China, which has held the throne now over 200 year a Manchu family, and among this nation the custor of foot-binding has never obtained, so that there of foot-binding has never obtained, so that there is probably not a bound footed woman in the royal palaces. The native residents of Pekin being disposeessed at the time of the Manchu conquest and their possessions distributed to the followers of the Manchu conqueror, it is only the descendants of those who lingered near their old abode, or those who have since migrated lither and gradually built up the new or southern city, and who carry on the chief business of Pekin, who perpetuate the custom of foot-binding here. And many of these, hept in countenance by the preponderunce of Manchu women, with their unbound feet, neglect to bind the feet of their daughters, and it is common to see women of the lower classes, other than of the Manchu banners, with feet of matural size.

Pekin, China, July 27, 1891. Pekin, China, July 27, 1891.

EXTEND LAWS ENFORCING THE USE OF CEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There are many lessons to be learned from the Park Piace disaster. Many lessons are being drawn looking toward reforms, all of which are desirable and necessary, but until the law compels all walls to be built of cement and sand, mixed in the proportion of one-third cement to two-thirds sand, there will never be safety. Lime is decidedly unsafe for stone or brick work, for time will disintegrate any mortal made of lime, or part lime and coment. Many expressions of surprise were heard because when the Park Place building fell it was noticed that the bricks were free from mortar. This is not unusual; seldom does a fire occur that, when the walls fall, the bricks are not free from mortar-all because time has disintegrated the lime mortar. Not so with a mortar made of cement. Again and again has it been seen where walls have been built with a cement mortar that the bricks will readily break before there is an appearance of a brenk along the joints of the coment portar. Now that cement is as cheap as lime, why not use cement in building all walls of city hou thus assure for the future that safety which does not now exist where old houses stand, built years ago with lime mortar? To see this convincingly demonstrated one only has to watch the workingmen taking down the old building; how easily the bricks are re moved; how free from mortar they all are; and how carefully the contractor must prop up the adjoining buildings. As an example, see the condition of the buildings at Liberty and William sts. It would seem that the whole front would fall. Surely this building could not stand any heavy strain. Until all death traps are removed, we shall be subject to just such disasters as the one of Park Place. A few years ago an ordinance was passed prohibiting the use of lime in foundations of buildings. This was wise. Now, why not extend this wise policy throughout the upper walls? It is high time that we have reform in our building laws, as well as in the administration of the laws. Instead of common, cheap, lime mortar, and shoemakers and hexperienced persons as inspectors, let good and substantial centent morter be used and only those be appointed inspectors who are thoroughly qualified and who will be fearless and upright in the discharge of their duties. Wise laws faithfully enforced are our only protection for the future.

EXPERIENCE OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1891. carefully the contractor must prop up the

New-York, Sept. 1, 1891.

AN ENGLISH THIEF CAUGHT IN DETROIT.

Sidney Old, the former cashler of the Drydock and letty Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, who stole 25,000 from the company and fled to this country two months ago, has been caught in Detroit, Mich. Old arrived in this city on July 6, and stayed for two days at the Coleman House, where he was registered as Samuel Owens. In the course of his stay in the city he got money on a letter of credit which he had bought from Brown Brothers, in London. After Old had left the city Inspector Byrnes was asked by cable to search for the thief. Later Inspector Stoker, of the Newcastle-on-Tyne detective force, came to this city, bringing a photograph of Old and extradition papers. Circulars on which copies of the photograph were nsted, were sent to the police of all the principal ities of the country by Inspector Byrnes.

On Thursday evening the Chief of Police of Detroit elegraphed to Inspector Byrnes that Old was beeved to be staying at the Normandie Ho level to be staying at the Normande Ho tel in that city, and this answer was sent; "Arrest and hold him until he can be identified." Later inspector Byrnes was infarmed by telegraph that Old had been arrested in Detroit and find admitted his identity. Inspector Stoker started for Detroit early yesterday morning, and he will take Old back to England.

A FINE THING FOR THE RUM-SELLERS. The orders which were given by Inspector Byrnes n Thursday, in obedience to the expressed wish of the Police Board, forbidding policemen to enter liquo stores in plain clothes on Sundays, and buy drinks, in order to get evidence against dealers who violate the Excise law, will increase the rum traffic on Sundays the captains say. Hereafter the police will not be ex peeted to interfere with the sale of liquors during for oldden hours, if the shades of the liquor stores are drawn down and the front doors are locked. A patrolman who can look into a groggery from the sidewalk on Sunday, and see the bar exposed and a crowd of en drinking in front of it, may make an arrest, but men drinking in front of it, may make an arrest, on he is not expected to take notice of the sound of eilniking glasses behind closed blinds, or of the "growlers which are carried out of the side doors. The captains ay that the arrests for "exposing bars" probably will have no effect to stop the Sunday traffic, because the police justices refuse to hold the liquor dealers unless the police can prove that liquor was actually sold in the places. Under present orders that proof cannot be obtained.

GATHERING TENEMENT-HOUSE STATISTICS.

Polleemen of the Sanitary Squad, who began the work of making a census of the tenement-house population in the city at the beginning of the year, have finished the work, and have handed their books to Chtef Inspector Bullard, of the Health Department Clerks will tabulate the figures, and it will take several weeks to find out the total number of tene-ment-houses and the number of families and indi-viduals living in them. The information collected by the policemen includes the number of workers in each set of rooms, the kind of labor performed, the amount of air space for each worker, the ages and conditions of health of the workers, and the number of those who speak the English language. Last year the number of tenement-houses was said to be 37,316, and the population of the tenements was estimated at 1,259,788. It is expected that the latest count will show a tenement-house population of over 1,300,000.

The beautiful dress made by Felix for Mrs. Astor, which was confiscated for unpaid duties and bought at metion by Bloomingdale Brothers, will be put on exhibition in their store at Third-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st, as bition in their store at ratio-ave, and Fifty ninth-st, as soon as the lay figure which is being made for it is mished. The garment is a triumph of the dress-maker's art. The bodice and skirk, with court train, are of apple-green corded silk, trimmed with dark green velvet exquisitely embroisered with flowers, brilliants and beads.

A CHILD IMPALED ON A HOOK.

Sarah Hastlowitz, eight years old, was playing on the roof of a balcony in the rear of her home, at No. 85 Orehard-st., yesterday, and fell off. She was caught an iron hook, which had been used to fasten jothesline to the balcony. The hook stuck in her leg and held her suspended, head downward. men in the house heard her cries and raised her off hook. Her flesh had been torn seriously, and her was dislocated. An am'ulance carried her to the hlp was dislocated.
Gouverneur Hospital.

WHAT A PASTOR SEES AND HEARS

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO CHURCH PEOPLE. After Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, had spoken at Muneapolis recently, one of the local pastors said that if the speaker continued to grow young during the next ten years as rapidly as he had done during the last ten years, the Lord would have to open a kindergarten in Heaven in order to find a proper place for the then youthful octogenarian.

The Rev. Dr. Millard, of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, is one of the many pastors who will begin their year's work to-morrow. Dr. Millard bussian spending the summer with his family at Saxton's River, Vermont, about twenty miles north of Brattlebord. In a letter to a friend he gives vent to his enthusiasm in these terms: "We are having a grand time here! What a glorious country this is What a privilege to breathe in the air of these great green hills! What solace in the restful quiet, the beauty, the something like refined dignity of these Vermont villages! And the people, what a charm there is about this clear American strain coming down from the old Colonial days! You see what a few weeks among the Green Mountains can do toward naking a Vermont enthusiast out of me.

For two or three years Mr. Moody has been making rong efforts to secure for his summer co ervices of the Rev. John McNelll, the brilliant London preacher, who he thinks is without a rival in tha ity, with the possible exception of Spurgeon. McNeill came to America two or three weeks ago, and has been visiting his brothers in Chicago, where he preached last week. Mr. Moody has invited the visitor to spend a few days at Northfield, and he will preach there on september 20, and it is expected that many have been charmed by his sermons when abread, or who have read them in this country, will find it convenient to spend a few days at Northfield

Dr. Worcester, professor elect in Union Seminary, Is nord as having written in a letter recently received in Chicago, in reply to one asking what his policy "I have no 'policy' to announce. inty will be to seek the truth revealed in God's Word, availing myself of all the light shed upon it by earnest students in all ages, and to present it to young men in a systematized form. No doubt I shall learn much from such a scholar as Dr. Briggs, as I shall from Dr. Shedd, Dr. H. B. Smith, Dr. Hodge, and other eminent teachers in our own and other churches. But must mark out my own path by my own study, and do not expect to follow blindly in the footsteps of any uninspired man." "The Record of Christian Work" in an edditorial note says: "Dr. Worcester i a manly man and an able preacher. He is well adapted to the place to which he is called. personal influence over the young men who may be placed under his instruction can but be the very best. Dr. W. H. Roberts, the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, said not long ago that Dr. Worcester's election would give general satisfaction to the entire

A religious paper commenting on the statement that John Rockefeller has an annual income of about \$9, 000,000, says that he is able to send the gospel to very clime on earth in such force as would make an mpression on the world. It calls upon the very rich nen, headed by one like Mr. Rockefeller, to sammon convention of the wealthy men of all creeds to consider the opportunities offered for investing the Lord's money. Was this done, it is thought that a movement would be started which would fill the treasury of every society that is doing positive missionary work, so that the work would be enlarged to meet the present oppertunities. But would this be a gain? Suppose the work which is committed to all the Church were borne by a few of its wealthy members, would the result be as beneficial to the Church at large as though the esponsibility were more divided? It looks a good deal like asking the generals of an army to do the fighting. while the rank and file enjoy the victory. And in the article to which reference is made, as in many similar articles, little account is taken of the immense good that is being accomplished by Mr. Rockefeller and other The Pastor knows where a great wealthy persons. leal of money could be used to the very best possible advantage, of course, but he does not consider it fair to criticise unsparingly the men of wealth for not giving their millions until there are a few others more willing to give their dollars and dimes and pennies In other words, he is not willing to hurl the first stone.

"The Chi?stian Advocate" gives this incident, which may be read with profit by thelogical students: "A ninister staying over Sunday with a shrewd layman, asked his host when the congregation was larger. Being old the evening was twice as numerous as the ing, he flippantly answered: 'Than I sha'n't lay myself out till night.' The layman conducted him to the church, but turned at the door and went home. Nor did he go in in the evening. After breakfast next day, the preacher, sorce put about by such treat ment,

Were you not well yesterday?'
Never better thank you.'

"Never better thank you."
"I did not see you at church."
"Oh no. I never go to hear a man who in the morning does not intend to lay himself out, hor in the evening to hear a man who thinks so little of the Gospel ministry as not to do the best that is in him

Some years ago Dr. Buckley, the Editor of "the Christian Advocate," was in church one morning when a seminary student occupied the pulpit. Few men in the Methodist Church have a wider reputation as a speaker and writer han Dr. Buckley. Descending from the pulpit, the young brother asked the editor if he would not supply the pulpit to-day. He replied in a frank manner that he came to listen, not to speak.

Then won't you come on the platform, and take part in the service?"
"No," said the seemingly stubborn pewholder. "I
prefer not to take part to day."
"Well, won't you sit in the pulpit during the

"Well, won't you sit in the punt outside service."

"I prefer to worship in the pew to day."
The young man went back to the d.sk, trembling from head to foot. He thought that if he succeeded in getting those piercing eyes behind him, he should have less to fear, but there was no escape; he had to face the doctor, but whether in the body or out of it, he has never been quite sure. After the service he was invited to dine with the man he had so much feared, but pleading a headache, which had been terribly aggravated, if int caused, by the conversation in the pew, he rushed home and perspired until evening, fearing that be must again face one of the most cloquent preachers in the denomination. Fortunately or otherwise, the distinguished visitor was absent at night. It should be added that as a result of that sermon, the young man, largely on the recommendation of Dr. Bucsley, was sent to his first charge, an important one, which he still holds.

PRESIDENT BARKER'S STAFF TO " BRACE UP." President Barker, of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, with the concurrence of his fellow Comnissioners, has issued a new set of orders for the government of employes of the department. All employes not engaged in field work must be on duty at 9 a. m. and remain until 4 p. m., except on Saturdays, when the hour will be 12 m. Any employe absentng himself from duty one day or more, except when xensed by a Commissioner, will have his time of absence charged against his record. A repetition of such absence will be followed by dismissal. smoking turing office hours is prohibited in the department. Smoking Persons other than employes will not be allowed behind the railings or desks. Applications for informaion must be made in writing and filed with the secretary, stating specifically the nature of the information desired; the application must be approved by a Commissioner before the information is furnished. The new orders close with some excellent advice to the erks and employes generally about keeping in mind the responsible duties of their stations and the con he responsible duties of their sandons and the con-sequent necessity of deporting themselves in a man-ier likely to impress the general public with the selled that they are fully allve to the dignity and responsibility of their official trusts and of their inty to ald in maintaining discipline and efficiency broughout the department,

THE EDISON COMPANY HAS ITS WAY.

Mayor Grant decided yesterday to "let up" in a pensure on the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, whose application for permission to place its ducts in everal downtown streets was refused by the Board of Electrical Control on Wednesday. The Mayor sent for subway Commissioners Hess and Moss, and informed them that the contractor would push operations for repaving Broadway on Monday. Unless the Edison Company could go on with its condul's at once, it would be shut out of Broadway altogether. Mr. Grant aid that he had no wish to hamper the company, which was anxious to have the Empire City Subway Company build a subway from Exchange Place to Twenty-sixth-st., in Broadway. A meeting of the Floard of Electrical Control was therefore organized, and, on the Mayor's motion, the desired permission was granted to the Edison Company without further

## DERBY DESKS, CHAIRS, OFFICE FURNITURE.

DERBY & KILMER DESK CO. (of Boston), makers of the celebrated DERBY ROLL TOP DESKS, have pened a salesroom at 19 Beckman-st. Catalogue on ap-



MR. NICOLL WAS CARELESS.

HIS EXPLANATION OF THE DELAY IN THE MORRISON CASE.

THE TRIBUNE'S STORY CAUSES A FRESH CON-SIDERATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST

THE TAMMANY OFFICIAL. District-Attorney De Lancey Nicoll was at his office

vesterday, and he explained to a reporter why he had allowed five months to pass without taking any action in the case of John R. Morrison, the ex-district superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department. Morrison was dismissed from office in March for extorting money from V. F. Flanagan, a foreman of the department, and the affidavit containing the charge was laid before Mr. Nicoll. The case seemed clear enough, but it has never even been laid before the Grand Jury. As Morrison is said to have blackmailed his subordinates to pay as-sessments levied by men who stand above him in Tankmany Hall, there was the strongest kind of an apparent motive for stifling the prosecution.

Mr. Nicoll, however, lays all the delay to his own carelessness. He says he referred the papers in the case to Assistant District-Attorney Stapler. were three distinct charges against Morrison, made by Flanagan, Thomas Everett and Philip Reynolds, the two last named being also foremen in the street Cleaning Department. Mr. Stapler examined the documents and three months ago recommended that the complaints of Flanagan and Everett be laid before the Grand Jury, That of Reynolds he considered of no weight, and he advised Mr. Nicoll to dismiss it.

In the press of business Mr. Nicoll, as he told the reporter, glanced over Mr. Stapler's report hastily and thought that he had recommended that all the charges be dismissed. Mr. Nicoll therefore let the whole affair drop out of his mind. He said, however, that he would examine the papers himself, and if satisfied that there was a case against Morrison, would lay the charges be fore the Grand Jury. If there beemed to him to be no chance of obtaining a conviction he would let the whole thing drop. A new Grand Jury will be formed

It is much to be hoped that Mr. Nicoll will not dis agree with the conclusions of his assistant. Mr. Stapler one of the brightest stars in Mr. Nicoll's galaxy of assistants, and his opinion should have more or lest Were Mr. Nicoll to decide that there is not enough evidence against Morrison to place before the Grand Jury it would heap fuel on the suspicton that Tammany influence is responsible for the accused man's immunity from prosecution.

At any rate. The Tribune's account on Thursday morning of the most deplorable inactivity in the District-Attorney's office, in reference to the charges against Morrison, has had a good effect. It was the means of disclosing to Mr. Nicoll his most unfortunate blunder and of starting the wheels of justice again in the case, Mr. Nicoll, it is to be hoped, will now atone in a small measure at least for the long delay and decide in a short time whether he will lay the charges before the Grand Jury.

DID THE ADMIRAL GIVE THEM THE SLIP?

Information has been received at the Navy Yard that the Laucaster, the vessel selected as fiagship of the Asiatic Squadron, with Rear-Admiral David B. Harmony in command, had sailed from Funchal on August 21 direct for Cape Town, South Africa. This caused and was characterized as a shrewd step on the part of Rear-Admiral Harmony, who had probably had it intimated to him that his vessel might be intercepted at Rio Janeiro and ordered to remain there as flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron. The Lancaster sailed from the Navy Yard on July 13, intending to stop at Funchal and then go to Rio Janeiro. thence to Cape Town, Singapore and Hong Kong-After the Pensacola was detached as flagship of the

South Atlantic, because of her unseaworthiness, there as talk in Washington of intercepting the Lancaster at Rio Janeiro to have her remain on that station. It is known that Admiral Harmony had expressed apprehension lest he might be ordered to Brazil, where he did not want to go to duty, and it is probable that he concluded to go direct from Funchal to Cape Town nather than risk receiving other orders at Rio Janeiro. The Lancaster ought to reach Cape Town in about two weeks from now, and after coaling size will go to the coaling size will go to

THE MARSHAL CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Justice White, at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday ordered that an affidavit charging larceny be drawn on the complaint of Oscar Hammerstein, of the Harlem Opera House, against City Marshal Edward P. Holohan, who in foreclosing a mortgage last week tried to take away a big twelve-foot iron range, which had been fastened in the wall of the Hariem Opera House. The range had been put in by Duparquet, Hout & Moneuse for John Schmidt, who had opened a restaurant there last fall. Schmidt did not pay the \$376 40 due, which was secured by a chattel mortgage. On August 28 Marshal Holehan and four men under his orders tore out the boiler and cut the pipes of the range to foreclose the morigage. After hearing some testimon; Justice White adjourned the case for a week.

HE BEAT THE MANAGER IN THE FACE.

Otto Hamburger, of No. 235 West Tenth-st., and young girl, named Francis Morecroft, of No. 232 East Thirty-fourth-st., had a box in Jacobs's Theatre, at the matinee on Thursday. An usher saw them drinking whiskey out of a bottle, and he informed Marcui Jacobs, the manager, who ordered them to leave the The couple left the theatre, but soon returned. place. The couple left the theat When Jacobs refused to allow box, Hamburger beat him in the face with his fist-Jacobs then called Peliceman Herney, and had both Hamburger and the girl arrested. They were re-manded in a police court yesterday. Jacobs's face was badly bruised.

TO MARCH THROUGH LONG ISLAND.

The 2d Battery, Captain David Wilson, in company with Captain Dillenback's Light Battery K, of the Regulars, will start on a march through Long Island to-day. The first stopping place will be at Garden City, where a camp will be established for several days. Drils and target practice will occupy the atcention of the men of both commands for two or three days and then the march will be resumed. batteries will go as far as Cold Spring, or Babylon and return by a route different from the one taken on the outward journey. The new caissons and harness for the 2d Hattery were received more it an a week ass and everything is in readiness for the start.

MR. YATMAN AT OCEAN GROVE.

Ocean Grove, Sept. 4 (Special).-The holiness meet ing, conducted by Mrs. Dr. Palmer, is the only morning meeting now held at the Grove. The attendance has been large throughout the senson, but has increased since the close of the other meetings. When it was amounted that the Rev. Charles H. Yatman would preach at the Tabernacle everybody was gind, and all turned out to hear this popular preacher. It was soon decided that a great mistake had been made in not holding the service in the Auditorium, for though the Tabernacle has a seating capacity of 1,200, many could not get in. Miss Mary Marsh presided at the organ, and Professor C. A. Hardy conducted the singing. Mr. Yatman started to-day on his evangelistic tour, going first to Trenton, then to Newton, Mass.; next to Newburg, N. Y.; to Seranton, Penn.; to Lacrosse, Wis.; & the Pacific Coast, Utah and other places.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION To Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the Switchback, on Monday, September 7, via Central Raliroad of New-Jersey.

Train leaves foot Liberty-st. 8:30 a. m. Fare for round trip, only \$2 25; Switchback, 50 cents extra